



Hua Guo-feng at agricultural conference.

Hua Gives Top 1977 Priority Drive Against 'Radicals'

BEIJING, Dec. 27 (UPI).—China's top leader, Hua Guo-feng, said today that the country's top priority for 1977 was to drive against "radicals" in the Communist party and government. Hua, who is also premier, said the country was in a "critical period" and that the party and government must be "reformed" to meet the challenges of the future. He said that the country's economic development must be the "center" of all efforts, and that the party and government must be "reformed" to meet the challenges of the future. He said that the country's economic development must be the "center" of all efforts, and that the party and government must be "reformed" to meet the challenges of the future.

As Price for Security, Solidarity

Moscow Permits Some East Bloc Leeway

By Christopher Wren
MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has given some leeway to East Bloc countries in their economic policies, according to a statement by a Soviet official. The official said that the Soviet Union was "convinced" that the East Bloc countries were "capable" of managing their own economies, and that the Soviet Union was "willing" to provide them with "technical assistance" and "consulting services" to help them do so. The official said that the Soviet Union was "convinced" that the East Bloc countries were "capable" of managing their own economies, and that the Soviet Union was "willing" to provide them with "technical assistance" and "consulting services" to help them do so.

Benefits, Dangers of Pesticides Weighed on Scale of Nations' Priorities

By Dan Morgan and Peter Hahn

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Fourteen years after Rachel Carson called attention to the perils of pesticides in "Silent Spring," the United States is using about twice as much poison against insects and weeds as it was then. The pesticide industry is a \$2.6-billion-a-year business that produces 1 billion pounds of chemicals for use at home and 600 million more pounds for export abroad. The industry is a \$2.6-billion-a-year business that produces 1 billion pounds of chemicals for use at home and 600 million more pounds for export abroad.

And the scope is indicated by the fact that one firm, American Cyanamid, reportedly sold nearly half a billion dollars worth of agricultural chemicals worldwide in 1974. To the policy makers who have to make the ultimate decisions about the use of these poisons, the spread of pesticides around the world poses extraordinarily complicated questions. Many countries rely on the United States to guide them in selecting compounds that are safe and effective. Yet in this country, there is still widespread disagreement about what is safe. Recent controversies involving the insecticides Kepone and Lepidathion illustrate the nightmarish difficulties faced by the regulators. Both of these nerve-attacking chemicals have been linked to thousands of workers at plants where they were made.

Since 1973, the Environmental Protection Agency has had the task in this country of weighing the potential harm against the benefits of such chemicals. But the EPA is a new agency and has only begun to receive fully the impact of dozens of substances upon our lives and health. Scientists say that almost all substances are potentially poisonous if used in certain ways and in certain amounts. In determining what serves the general good, the regulators are operating in the murk of areas with evidence that is, at best, tentative. Some pesticides kill or cripple people when they are improperly manufactured or used. Their potential for causing delayed illnesses, perhaps years from now, is a matter of intense scientific investigation. At issue is whether it is worth risking some lives in order to achieve economic or medical objectives that may save others from death, illness or malnutrition. For instance, it is worth risking the lives of chemical workers in Texas so that farmers in Egypt can produce an abundant cotton crop and avoid death from starvation and disease?

There is no question that the pesticides have also added farmers abroad who face fearful losses from pests. Bayer Chemical of West Germany has estimated that locust swarms capable of eating as much as 3,000 tons of food a day cause \$1 billion in crop losses in Africa and South Asia every year. One of the strongest defenders of the use of chemicals against such pests has been the U.S. Agency for International Development, which has financed the export of over half a billion dollars worth of pesticide chemicals since 1957. AID estimates that pesticides can increase farmers' yields by an average of 40 per cent. For all these admitted benefits,

however, scientists, environmentalists and increasingly public officials have begun to raise serious questions about the global chemical war on weeds and insects. Efforts to regulate the use of the poisons worldwide and gauge their long-term impact in different climates and cultures are in their infancy. Only late this year did AID, prodded by environmental groups, draw up a report assessing the impact of its own international "pest management" programs in foreign countries. Regulations governing the use of the chemicals are a global hodgepodge. Lepidathion, the nerve-attacking compound that was recently linked to illness among workers at the Bayport, Texas, plant that makes it, is being used against plant insects in Mexico, Indonesia, Taiwan and possibly other countries. Japan forbids the use in its own country of a pesticide compound called Ortho-Chlorophenyl Carbamate, but sells it to Taiwan. Japan also has strict laws against importing U.S. citrus fruit treated with OPP and TEZ, fungicides

which delay molding and rotting—yet traces of those chemicals are allowed on fruit sold in the United States. The insecticide DDT was banned in the United States in 1972, yet it continues to be widely used abroad, and the Montrose Chemical Co. plant in Torrance, Calif., continues to make it for sale abroad. In 1975, 12 countries received 4 million tons of U.S.-made DDT. Moreover, many countries not only defend its use in agriculture and against malaria mosquitoes but are taking steps to boost their own production. India is building a new DDT plant, and the substance is widely manufactured in the Soviet Union, France, Italy, East Germany, Poland, Romania, Pakistan, Mexico, Brazil and Argentina. Indiscriminate Use "Nobody will deny the benefits of pesticides in increasing food production, but there is a serious problem when they are used indiscriminately," says Laurence Hinkle of the Environmental Defense Fund. Until last January, when AID agreed to suspend financing overseas shipments of a number

Panama has insisted that the U.S. physical presence for either administration or defense purposes should terminate within the end of this century. To Panamanians, the duration of the new treaty—replacing the 1903 document granting U.S. rights "in perpetuity"—is the most important and sensitive issue. While the major issue remains (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

French Arrest 4 In Deputy's Death
PARIS, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Police arrested four men tonight in connection with the murder of former deputy foreign minister Jean de Broglie on Christmas eve. The four men, who have not been identified, were arrested in a country inn west of Paris after being followed for several hours by police. Mr. de Broglie was shot dead by a young man on a Paris street after talking with the youth for a few minutes. Police earlier discovered a political motive for the killing despite a rightist group's claim of responsibility for the deputy's death.

Lawyers Confident

Spain Reds Expect Provisional Liberty

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Lawyers for Santiago Carrillo and seven other prominent Communists formally presented their defense briefs today after expressing a widely shared confidence that their clients would be given provisional liberty. Mr. Carrillo, the party's secretary-general, was arrested with his personal secretary and six members of the Executive Committee by plainclothes policemen five days ago. The government, which has denied Mr. Carrillo a passport to live in Spain legally, considered returning the clandestine party chief to exile in Paris but then delivered the case to the Court of Public Order, which was widely used by the Franco regime to try political cases. The court ordered the eight Communists jailed "provisionally" for a presumed violation of an article of the penal code that was drafted specifically this year by the holdover Franco-era parliament to keep the Communist party illegal. The article declared "an illegal association" any party that "submitting to an international discipline, proposes to establish a totalitarian system in Spain. Three lawyers argued in their briefs that the Communist party of Spain, a staunch proponent of the so-called "Eurocommunist" line of independence from Moscow, does not fall within the penal code's strictures. In public, the lawyers expressed confidence that the 62-year-old Mr. Carrillo and his comrades, who until their arrests operated unhampered here, would soon be released on bail in keeping with other provisions of the penal code. Political informants said the government of Premier Adolfo Suarez intended to free the Communists "provisionally" possibly two at a time, with Mr. Carrillo the last to be let out. From the government's perspective, the advantage of turning the case over to the Court of Public Order is that its judicial independence is nonexistent. It seemed likely that the actual trial would be delayed for some time, to avoid a test case on whether the Communist party is a legal or an illegal association. Mr. Suarez, who has told military leaders that his government will not legalize the Communists, wants to avoid blocking the country's political evolution over the issue. One of the Communists now in Carabanchel Prison, Simon Sanchez Montero, is a member of an opposition negotiating committee that hopes to meet the Premier soon to discuss the ground rules for next year's scheduled parliamentary elections. Mr. Suarez's stance has been to grant the Communists wide de facto legality, leaving it to the next, popularly elected government to resolve the question of its formal legality. The controversial nature of the Communist party grew out of the Civil War, which was portrayed by the victorious Franco forces as a "crusade" of Christianity and civilization against "godless Communism." Most of the current party leaders are too young to have played important roles in the Civil War, but Mr. Carrillo, who held a key security job in the Madrid Defense Committee, is accused by rightists of being responsible for the execution of nationalist prisoners. He has denied the accusations.



WINTER WORK—An icebreaker opening a route into Helsinki Harbor yesterday as temperatures hit -20 C.

Won't Try to Keep Quebec by Force

Trudeau Says He Fears a Civil War

OTTAWA, Dec. 27 (AP).—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said yesterday that he would not try to keep Quebec by force, but he would not let the province break away from the rest of Canada. Mr. Trudeau declared, "My course is to keep a strong federal government but to make Quebecers feel that they have a role to play in that government." At the same time he forecast that "if there is a referendum on separation, I think we can clobber the PQ so badly at the referendum that they will no longer have any leg to stand on, and either they'll resign or have to renounce their separatist commitment." Mr. Trudeau indicated that he favors a publicity campaign by the Ottawa government in support of federalism as a way of offsetting the Parti Quebecois separatist strategy. In a television interview, Mr. Trudeau reiterated an earlier statement that he would not lead Canadians into a civil war if Quebec endorses separation in a referendum. He expressed determination to work through the country's democratic structures. "I'm letting people know that they shouldn't count on me to keep Quebec in by the force of arms if Quebec overwhelmingly decides that it doesn't want to be a country in Canada," he said in the taped year-end interview. But the Prime Minister did not dismiss the possibility of violence. "We have the examples of Lebanon and Cyprus and Northern Ireland and Bangladesh," he said. "We have all kinds of contemporary examples of the absurdity of trying to solve the differences of ethnic or religious principles by arms. You start shooting and you don't easily stop. I'm just saying that I would not be the man to lead Canada into a civil war, but I don't say there wouldn't be others who would want to take up arms, and hence the danger is not one that I am minimizing." Federalism Not Enough Mr. Trudeau said just developing a form of federalism with more power for provincial governments would not be enough to sway Quebec's new ruling party away from its policy of eventual independence. René Lévesque of the separatist Parti Quebecois took power as the

province's premier last month after his French-speaking party scored an upset victory in provincial elections. Mr. Trudeau declared, "My course is to keep a strong federal government but to make Quebecers feel that they have a role to play in that government." At the same time he forecast that "if there is a referendum on separation, I think we can clobber the PQ so badly at the referendum that they will no longer have any leg to stand on, and either they'll resign or have to renounce their separatist commitment." Mr. Trudeau indicated that he favors a publicity campaign by the Ottawa government in support of federalism as a way of offsetting the Parti Quebecois separatist strategy. In a television interview, Mr. Trudeau reiterated an earlier statement that he would not lead Canadians into a civil war if Quebec endorses separation in a referendum. He expressed determination to work through the country's democratic structures. "I'm letting people know that they shouldn't count on me to keep Quebec in by the force of arms if Quebec overwhelmingly decides that it doesn't want to be a country in Canada," he said in the taped year-end interview. But the Prime Minister did not dismiss the possibility of violence. "We have the examples of Lebanon and Cyprus and Northern Ireland and Bangladesh," he said. "We have all kinds of contemporary examples of the absurdity of trying to solve the differences of ethnic or religious principles by arms. You start shooting and you don't easily stop. I'm just saying that I would not be the man to lead Canada into a civil war, but I don't say there wouldn't be others who would want to take up arms, and hence the danger is not one that I am minimizing." Federalism Not Enough Mr. Trudeau said just developing a form of federalism with more power for provincial governments would not be enough to sway Quebec's new ruling party away from its policy of eventual independence. René Lévesque of the separatist Parti Quebecois took power as the

replicate it on the other side," he added. In recent months, U.S. Defense Department officials have said that the Soviet Union was spending \$1 billion a year on civil defense, in contrast to an \$82.5-million annual program in the United States. Among other, former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger reportedly has viewed the Soviet buildup with alarm, although major differences exist among intelligence agencies about its extent and about its implications for U.S. national security. Deterrence Belief Concern stems from the widely held belief that attempts by an adversary to shield its population and industry against nuclear attack—whether by underground shelters or anti-ballistic missiles—indicates that the adversary may believe it is possible to survive and thus to win a nuclear exchange. A mutual belief that nuclear war cannot be won is considered essential to deterrence. "The belief on either side that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Saudis Reported Ready for a 20% Oil Output Boost

BEIRUT, Dec. 27 (UPI).—In an apparent move to undersell "hawks" in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Saudi Arabia will increase its oil production by almost 20 per cent next year, the Middle East Economic Survey said today. The influential oil newsletter, quoting "an authoritative Saudi source," said, "Saudi Arabia will raise its crude oil production ... by an average of 1.5 million barrels daily to 10 million barrels daily in the first quarter of 1977." Saudi oil will cost less than oil produced by most other OPEC members after Jan. 1 because of the split at the organization's price conference earlier this month. Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates refused to go along with the "hawks' 10-per-cent price hike and decided to hold any price increases for their oil to 5 per cent.

Production Cutback
The Saudi decision to raise production will apparently force OPEC members to cut back on their production and sales at the higher price—or, if they want to drop their prices and grant discounts. Saudi Arabia pumped an average of 8.44 million barrels of crude oil per day this year, almost 30 per cent of the total OPEC output of 29.7 million barrels per day. Thus, the Saudi decision to raise production by 1.5 million barrels a day amounts to about 5 per cent of total OPEC production. That increase will not flood the market, but it will still have a major impact, oil industry sources said. "An increase of 1.5 million barrels a day is pretty hefty," a knowledgeable oilman said. "The impact may not be felt immediately, because a short-term drop in demand is expected early next year. But this means the other OPEC members will almost surely have to cut back their production to maintain their 10-per-cent price increase."

Brisk Demand
"Demand for Saudi crudes is expected to be exceptionally brisk from the beginning of 1977," the survey said. It said that Saudi medium-weight oil would sell for \$11.69 per barrel under the new price levels. An equivalent oil from Kuwait, after the 10-per-cent price hike there, will sell for about \$12.37 a barrel. The 11 OPEC countries which decided on the higher price level have already agreed with each other to coordinate production cuts, the survey said. Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani said last week that his country would lift its production ceiling, but the survey report was the first reliable indication of how big an increase Sheikh Yamani planned. **No OPEC Breakup** VIENNA, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Speculation that OPEC might break up as a result of the oil price split is nothing but "wishful thinking," OPEC Secretary-General Meschach Feyide said today. "Our organization is stronger than ever," Chief Feyide said at a news conference. "Speculations about a possible breakup are nothing but wishful thinking." "Two oil prices do not mean two organizations," Chief Feyide said. "There is no doubt in my mind that OPEC's unity and solidarity were not affected by the price split."

Oil Price Gives OPEC Surplus Of \$40 Billion

CARACAS, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—The world's major oil-exporting countries had a current account balance-of-payments surplus this year of \$40 billion, the Venezuelan Central Bank said today. That compared with a surplus of \$3 billion for the major Western industrialized countries and a deficit of \$22 billion for the main Third World countries which do not have oil, according to the bank. [The figure for the major Western industrialized countries differed greatly with projections by the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, which said these countries would show a deficit of more than \$22 billion.] The bank's report on world economic trends said that the surplus this year of the 13 nations in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was 14 per cent higher than last year because of higher oil prices.

U.S., Panama Weigh Canal Neutrality

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (UPI).—The United States and Panama are exploring a formula to guarantee nondiscriminatory operation of the Panama Canal after U.S. control of it expires at the turn of the century, according to informed sources. Agreement on such a formula, which must await policy decisions by the incoming Carter administration, would be a major breakthrough in the 12-year-old negotiations and probably lead to early settlement on a new Panama Canal treaty, the sources said. Panama expressed willingness to consider 21st-century guarantees of the waterway's neutrality in the course of talks in that country Dec. 12-18, the last round of diplomatic negotiations expected before the Jan. 20 inauguration. The form and substance of the guarantees, which would be designed to assure continuing access to the canal by all nations without infringing on Panama's sovereignty, represent a difficult problem for the negotiators. But Foreign Minister Aquilino Boyd, who heads Panama's team, promised to be "imaginative" in finding a formula, and U.S. chief negotiator Ellsworth Bunker also has taken a positive attitude, sources said. Panama has insisted that the U.S. physical presence for either administration or defense purposes should terminate within the end of this century. To Panamanians, the duration of the new treaty—replacing the 1903 document granting U.S. rights "in perpetuity"—is the most important and sensitive issue. While the major issue remains (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

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UN Assembly Avoided Controversy

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Carter Turns To Economic Staff Choices

Holding Meetings With His Cabinet

By James L. Wooten

PLAINS, Ga., Dec. 27 (AP)—President Jimmy Carter has turned to the economic staff choices, holding meetings with his cabinet members and advisers.

The basic outlines of the economic program for 1977 are expected to be decided in three days of meetings, Carter said today, with his cabinet members and advisers.

These tasks, plus the selection of an international trade negotiator, a decision on who will run the FBI and the filling of nearly 200 second-level posts in the various government departments, remain on Mr. Carter's pre-inaugural agenda.

The President-elect is said to be generally well pleased with the performance of his transition team during the cabinet selection.

Tax Cut Seen

He and his staff have declined to discuss the contents of the proposals he will make to Capitol Hill dealing with the country's economy, but it is apparent from both public statements and off-the-record discussions that some form of a tax cut will be among the recommendations he makes.

The size and scope have not yet been determined, sources said last week, and will not be until the total amount of economic stimulus to be proposed is decided.

Mr. Carter, Bert Lance, the Atlanta banker who will run the Office of Management and Budget, and Charles Schultze, Mr. Carter's choice as chairman of the Council on Economic Advisers, have said the tax cut would be just one element of an economic stimulus package that would include several new approaches to unemployment and inflation.

"I think by the middle of next week we will all have a clearer view of just what the proposals are going to be," a close aide to Mr. Carter said.

In addition to the cabinet members and major advisers, Mayor Abraham Beame of New York City and Gov. Hugh Carey of New York will also be on hand on Dec. 28, Mr. Carter said, talking with the President-elect about the needs of the city and the state, a source said.

Ford Calls Lack of SALT Pact One of His Biggest Regrets

By Lou Cannon

WALL, Colo., Dec. 27 (AP)—President Ford said in an interview released yesterday that "one of my biggest disappointments" was his inability to achieve a long-term strategic arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union.

"One of my big disappointments was not building on the Vladivostok agreement of 1974 and getting a SALT-2 agreement," Mr. Ford said. "I think it is tremendously important to the world—not only to the United States and the Soviet Union, but to mankind—that a SALT-2 agreement should be achieved."

"With good leadership and with all American energy, a SALT-2 agreement could be achieved during the coming administration," Mr. Ford added.

Mr. Ford's comments were made in an interview that is scheduled to be televised Jan. 3. It was taped Dec. 4 and made available yesterday.

Mr. Ford made no comment and was not asked about his own opinion on "peace through strength" instead of détente when he was being prepared for Ronald Reagan in the Republican primary for supposedly being too hostile to the Russians.

Few Regrets

In the interview, the President shied back with relatively few regrets on his 1 1/2 years in office.

He reiterated that his greatest achievement was a restoration of trust in the presidency and his greatest disappointment was the fact that he had not been able to turn the economy around as effectively as he had hoped.

Mr. Ford also defended his pardon of former President Richard Nixon, saying that he felt the pardon he was spending 25 per cent of his time on issues relating to Mr. Nixon when he should have been devoting full time to the problems of the economy and the Vietnam war.

When asked why he had maintained his relationship with Mr. Nixon, Mr. Ford said that he had seen him only once, in the autumn of 1974, when Mr. Nixon was "desperately ill" in a California hospital.

"I would have had a guilty conscience if I hadn't gone to the hospital and seen a man who was literally on death's bed," Mr. Ford said. "He had been my friend for 25 years and here was a person who was as close to death as I have ever seen anybody and I felt that I was a personal obligation to go and see him."

Mr. Ford had few complaints about this year's political campaign other than to say that he made a mistake in failing to visit Delaware, which was carried by Jimmy Carter while Republicans were winning the other states in the state. But Delaware's three electoral votes would have made no difference in the outcome.

The President again defended his handling of the Iran hostage crisis, saying that he did not think that Sen. Dan Rostenkowski had any role in the crisis, which he described as a political challenge.

"You realize that in a hotly contested political challenge, the challenge has to make broader statements," Mr. Ford said. "The President would be wrong not to make the helicopters and the presidential requisition, having been without them for 50 years. But he freely admitted that he would miss Washington and the White House."

"I miss things here," Mr. Ford said. "I miss very much about it. I like the house. I really will miss this day-to-day challenge. When I walk into the Oval Office every day, there is something new that will have to be done, whether it is domestic or foreign policy. And I will miss that challenge because that has been the thing that has been the thrust in my life as long as I can remember."



FACES IN CROWD—Beatrice Dante of Brussels and pet chimpanzee among crowd that gathered Sunday outside church in Plains, Ga., to see President-elect Jimmy Carter.

Smaller Premature Infants Being Saved by Old Methods

By B.D. Colen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (UPI)—Premature babies weighing less than about two pounds (900 grams), who as recently as two years ago were generally considered beyond saving, now have as high as a two-out-of-three chance of surviving if they are born at certain major U.S. medical centers, according to a Washington Post survey.

What is most striking about this dramatic development is that it is not the direct result of some technological breakthrough. Most of the technology needed to perform such medical miracles has been available for at least the last five to eight years.

Rather, almost all those interviewed agreed that more and more of these infants, delivered at a third or less the weight of an average infant, are surviving because obstetricians are beginning to realize that they can survive, and are expending the

same effort to save them that they expend to save an infant born at full term.

"We started in January, 1973, with a lot more aggressive approach in obstetrics," said Dr. Fred Bataglia, chairman of the department of pediatrics at the University of Colorado Medical Center in Denver, one of a half dozen medical centers surveyed by The Post.

"The obstetricians on our service said they were prepared to make obstetrical decisions for a 600 or 700 gram (25-26 weeks of gestation) infant the same way they would a 1,400 gram infant. We found that with pretty much the same newborn care, there was a big change in survival rates."

"Below 1,000 grams"—about 23 weeks' gestation—"the mortality was 90 per cent," said Dr. Watson Bowes, Colorado's chief of obstetrics and gynecology. "The 1,000-gram (and below) group was thought of as just not having any chance for survival. The data we presented for 1975 was a 41-per-cent survival rate."

Dr. Bowes said that about 66 per cent of the babies in the 800-1,000-gram range—about 27 to 28 weeks—are surviving. "To a great extent this is due to trying harder," he said.

Total Attitude

"We are being more aggressive. We're doing things for these tiny, little babies that we've always done for the bigger babies—cucurbitarian section, fetal monitoring. It's a total attitude on the part of people taking care of these patients that this baby is a survivor."

"We felt there was so little chance of a baby (so small) surviving that we didn't put any effort into it. These were cases that we felt we were going to abort."

Dr. Bowes said that one of the reasons obstetricians were hesitant to save such small infants was that the physicians had been taught that any such infants saved would most likely be grossly retarded or damaged in some way.

That attitude, he said, "has been a terrible disservice to these babies. If you look at the follow-up studies we've done on these babies, about the same proportion are normal (now that 60 per cent are surviving as were normal when only 10 per cent lived). You're not just saving a bunch of handicapped babies. Before 1974, 60 per cent of the babies below 1,000 grams who survived were completely normal. Sixty per cent still are."

Dr. Bowes was careful to stress repeatedly that his group has thus far seen only about two years of improved survival rates. "It's going to take much more data before we can be enthusiastic about it," he said. "There have been too many things (in medicine) where improvements have been transient."

In some hospitals where there were, and are, no neonatologists, pediatricians have sometimes been slow to recognize the chance such premature infants have.

"When I trained, in 1974, many nurseries had a flat rule that nobody under 1,000 grams went on a respirator," said Dr. Dale Phelps, a neonatologist at UCLA Medical School in Los Angeles.

Soviet Quake Victims Of May All Rehoused

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (AP)—The last of 10,000 persons left homeless by a Central Asian earthquake in May have been moved from tents into new houses, the Tass news agency said today.

The natural gas-producing desert town of Galla near the epicenter of the quake is being rebuilt with shock-resistant buildings and is scheduled to be completed within four years, Tass said.

Philip Hart, Described as 'Conscience' of Senate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (NYT)—Sen. Philip A. Hart, 64, a Michigan Democrat, died here yesterday of cancer.

In his 18 years in the Senate, Mr. Hart was not a fiery orator or a seeker of headlines. Yet it was a measure of the esteem in which he was held by his colleagues that the Senate in August named the new Senate building under construction the Philip A. Hart Office Building—something that the Senate had done for only two of its former colleagues, Everett Dirksen of Illinois and Richard Russell of Georgia.

Some members called him "the conscience of the Senate," a description not conferred lightly in an institution of 100 generally larger-than-average egos. But while his colleagues used words such as "gentleness," "kindness," "compassion" and "modesty" in describing Sen. Hart, it was not because he sought popularity or the politically easy way out of legislative battles.

Sen. Hart played a large although not always visible role in shaping almost every major civil rights, consumer and anti-trust bill passed by Congress since the 1960s.

He was floor manager of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and its extension in 1970 and the open-housing civil rights bill of 1968. He was a leading sponsor of the Drug Safety Act of 1962, the Truth-in-Packaging Act of 1965, the Truth-in-Lending Act of 1966, the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Saving Act of 1972 and the major anti-trust bill passed in the final days of the 94th Congress giving state attorneys general the power to bring anti-trust suits on behalf of citizens.

Although school busing became a volatile political issue in Michigan and elsewhere, Sen. Hart continued to oppose legislative curbs on busing, while some of his fellow liberal Democrats began wavering.

And although his state has a large number of hunters, the senator was a strong backer of comprehensive gun control legislation.

The automobile industry is a dominant force in Michigan, but Sen. Hart advocated safety and anti-pollution legislation and, as chairman of the Senate Judiciary

subcommittee on anti-trust and monopoly, conducted long hearings on the concentration of economic power.

He was a key organizer of Senate opposition to the anti-ballistic-missile defense system and of the successful effort to block the confirmation of President Richard Nixon's nomination of Clement Haynsworth Jr. and Harold Carswell to the Supreme Court.

Sen. Hart was the only senator to stand up in a 1972 Democratic caucus to challenge the naming of Sen. James Eastland of Mississippi as president pro tem of the Senate. Sen. Hart, a member of the Judiciary Committee of which Sen. Eastland was chairman, said that it was "outrageous" to put a man of Sen. Eastland's views in the line of presidential succession.

But when the Senate was paying tribute to Sen. Hart on his

retirement, Sen. Eastland said of him: "I have never known a man I have been more apart from philosophically but closer to personally. He is a man of principle, courage and intellectual honesty."

Sen. Hart was elected to the Senate in 1958 and was re-elected by wide margins with strong labor support in 1964 and 1970.

Before it was known that he had cancer, Sen. Hart announced in June of last year that he would not seek re-election when his term expired at the end of this year.

Dr. Richard B. Capps

CHICAGO, Dec. 27 (UPI)—Dr. Richard B. Capps, 70, an internationally recognized authority who wrote more than 100 scientific papers on liver diseases, died Saturday. He was best known for two major studies on acute infectious hepatitis among soldiers

he treated in the Mediterranean theater during World War II and on the discovery that babies can be carriers of hepatitis and can transmit the disease without being ill themselves.

Fedor A. Surganov

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (AP)—Fedor Anisimovich Surganov, 65, the president of Byelorussia and a member of the Soviet Communist party Central Committee, died yesterday in an automobile accident, Moscow radio reported.

David W. Kendall

GROSSE POINTE, Mich., Dec. 27 (AP)—David W. Kendall, 73, a special White House counsel under President Dwight Eisenhower, died today.

A Republican national committeeman from 1953 to 1956, Mr.

Sen. Philip Hart

Kendall also served as assistant secretary of the Treasury under Eisenhower and general counsel for Chrysler Corp. from 1962 to 1968.

Canadian Scholars Propose Move to 'Conserver' Society

By Henry Giniger

MONTREAL, Dec. 27 (NYT)—A team of university researchers, after a two-year study financed by the Canadian government, is urging public acceptance of a "conserver" society instead of the present consumer society.

The intellectual resources of McGill and Montreal Universities—economists, scientists and philosophers—were placed under contract to 14 federal departments and agencies to study what alternatives Canada or any industrial nation might have to the present system of continual growth in consumption and its accompanying intellectual poverty and squandering of resources.

The study group of 16 researchers proposed three possible outlines for the future, representing increasingly radical departures from current society.

The first, described as the most feasible, calls for "a change of behavior without a radical change in the value system" and entails "doing more with less." Industrial production and consumption would continue to grow but in a controlled and rational manner.

The authors cite the following examples of how this could be accomplished:

• Renting instead of owning certain consumer goods that are used only part of the time. As a result of organizing rental periods for such products as cars and summer and winter homes, a large number of people could use a relatively limited number of goods. This would decrease demand for production and for resources and encourage durability of products.

• Managing time more efficiently. Some goods are congested during certain peak hours, and instead of constructing new highways to meet only occasional demand, rearrangement of work days to make the working hours more flexible would save materials and energy.

• Adoption of technologies that avoid waste. The technologies would include the use of recyclable materials, substitution of renewable energy sources such as the sun and tides for fossil fuel, and the cleaning up of pollution.

'Black Box' Is Found In Crashed Egypt Jet

BANGKOK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Salvage crews who combed the wreckage of a shattered Egyptian Boeing 707 yesterday found the "black box" with flight data they hope will help determine why the plane crashed on Christmas Day.

The plane crashed into a textile mill near Don Mueang airport, killing all 55 persons aboard and at least 18 mill workers.

Portillo Turns to Usual Power Centers

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 27 (NYT)—The new centrist government is turning for support to the handful of individuals and institutions that have long played a quiet but major role in determining Mexico's political direction.

During the presidency of Luis Echeverria, who left office Dec. 1, controversial attempts were made to exclude some of these conservative interests from the decision-making process. After a wave of economic and political unrest, the new President, Jose Lopez Portillo, is trying to rebuild the

alliance between political and business leaders.

Since taking office, Mr. Lopez Portillo has emphasized the need for unity and conciliation among the interest groups alienated by Mr. Echeverria—notably the old political bosses, leading businessmen, foreign bankers and the U.S. government—and in two sensitive areas he has actively wooed the private sector.

On Dec. 10, the government signed an agreement with 149 large companies to coordinate their investment plans with the air, of creating 300,000 jobs. The accord symbolized the end of a five-year investment slowdown by the private sector to protest the Echeverria administration's policies.

A few days later a Mexico City judge annulled Mr. Echeverria's decree last month expropriating 220,000 acres of private farmland in the northwest. Negotiations that have followed are designed to achieve the return of some of the land to private owners and to compensate them for properties that will remain in the hands of militant landless peasants.

As the new President turns to the traditional interest groups for support, many political analysts believe that the reconciliation between the political and business leaders that he is seeking is essential to avoid instability.

Another important element is the improvement in relations with the United States, which was openly irritated by the Echeverria administration's Third-World attitude. The U.S. Embassy and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce are expressing confidence in Mr. Lopez Portillo. The deference with which Rosalynn Carter and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger were treated when they attended the inauguration here was one apparent sign of the new government's desire for improved relations.

Listening to Bankers

In contrast to Mr. Echeverria, who ignored frequent warnings that his overspending could lead to devaluation of the peso, his successor is paying heed to the foreign banking community and the International Monetary Fund

2 Jailed in Russia In Drug Traffic

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (Reuters)—A Moscow court today sentenced a Briton and a Frenchman to 6 and 4 years respectively in a labor camp for smuggling hashish, the news agency Tass reported.

Lesley Kenneth and Pascal Remondini were arrested Oct. 10 at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport after they were found to be carrying 7 kilos of the drug in fake-bottomed suitcases, Tass said. They were in transit from Karachi to Copenhagen.

The sentence brought to 23 the total number of foreigners convicted here in just over a year for drug smuggling or transit flights from Asia to the West. The pair has become known as the Moscow Connection.

South Korea Hit by Cold

SEOUL, Dec. 27 (UPI)—A cold wave, described as the worst in 49 years, gripped Seoul and most parts of South Korea today.



The luxury cigarette with American flavor

PHILIP MORRIS International

فدافن الأمل

Havens for Political Refugees

The matching release of political prisoners by the Soviet Union, which let imprisoned dissident Vladimir Bukovsky go into exile, and Chile, which freed Luis Corvalan, leader of the Chilean Communist party, sets an extremely promising precedent. For the world is full of states—on the left like Russia, on the right like Chile—that incarcerate dissenters and independent thinkers. Especially when, as in this case, the prisoners achieve a certain celebrity status, foreign demands for their liberty create real pressure on the governments that hold them. They may be reluctant, however, either to release the prisoners back into their own societies, or to release them in a way that nourishes the charge that they have yielded to foreign demands. The obvious answer is to send the prisoners into a haven in exile, and to match releases so that, for instance, to save face in releasing a Bukovsky, Russia can claim that it has obtained the liberty of a Corvalan.

The United States acted as the go-between in the Bukovsky-Corvalan release. Chile now proposes a second pairing, this one involving Cuba. Since the United States does not keep up diplomatic relations with Havana, another go-between would have to be found. If somehow the principle of parallel release or mutual exchange got more firmly established, then it might be possible for an appropriate international or regional agency, say, the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees or the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, to set up a regular service. Not just well-known prisoners but unknown dissenters could be drawn in. We find it an exciting idea, and we commend the Soviet Union and Chile for setting a positive example. Other states should be encouraged to follow them.

For such a policy to take deep root, however, there must be the assurance of alternative safe havens. Here the United States has done less than it could. True, this country has received large groups of refugees fleeing Communism in the last generation: 650,000 from Cuba, 30,000 from Hungary. We have been far stingier, however, toward victims of right-wing repression. The private U.S. Committee for Refugees recently reported in respect to post-Allende Chile, for instance, that of 3,600 refugees resettled internationally in 1973, we took 2 and of 1,500 resettled in 1974, we took none. In the year ending last July, we accepted 182 heads of Chilean households. In the same period, we resettled 130,000 Vietnamese.

This imbalance is politically anachronistic and morally unseemly. To right it, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and Rep. Edward Koch, D-N.Y., among others, have proposed a change in the statutory definition of a refugee. The current definition emphasizes the plight of persons fleeing "from any Communist or Communist-dominated country or area." This cold-war bias should be ended. Then the admitting of refugees from rightist regimes like Chile or the Philippines could become a matter of routine humanitarian practice, consistent with law, instead of remaining an occasion for political tugging and hauling in Washington.

These ideas for havens do not exhaust what needs to be done to care better for the seemingly endless international supply of political prisoners and refugees. But they would make the world a somewhat more civilized place—no small feat to contemplate at this season or any other.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Bugging Our Wards

With the new U.S. administration preparing to take over, the intelligence community has been sending out strong signals that it would like very much to be left alone. The gist of the message is that the intelligence agencies have been hit by such blizzards of directors, charges of wrongdoing and shakeups that peaceful consolidation of all the recent reforms is badly needed.

Then came the news of the CIA's bugging of the Micronesians.

The United States undertook administrative responsibility for Micronesia under a UN trusteeship following World War II. Under that arrangement, it was obligated to move Micronesia toward "self-government and independence." The developing Micronesian position concerning the future relationship with the United States was deemed so important by the CIA that key Micronesian officials were made targets of secret taps and bugs. That operation is apparently being rationalized on the grounds that the United States ought to go slowly in giving up control of Micronesia because it might become the westernmost defense outpost in the event of the collapse of U.S. alliances with Korea, Japan and the Philippines. The State Department, apparently feeling

some obligation to Micronesia as well as a sense of national honor, blew the whistle on the CIA by telling President Ford about the surveillance. But instead of simply shutting the operation down, the President referred the matter to the Department of Justice for a determination of its legality.

The President missed the point. Though America's obligation toward the United Nations as well as to the Micronesians was quite clear, the CIA decided to give U.S. negotiators an underhanded assist. As one Justice Department official said, "It's like bugging your children's telephone."

So it's not really all that clear that the reforms have sunk in completely at the CIA. Somewhere in the world of dirty tricks policy-making, there has to be a voice that says, "Although we could do this, it is wrong, so we won't." Contrary to current pleas from the intelligence community to be trusted without further interference, it appears that unfinished work still awaits Carter and his newly appointed head of the CIA, Theodore Sorensen, before these agencies can be considered broken of their bad habits of placing themselves above the law and governmental control.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Tension in Poland

Poland's Communist regime and its protectors in Moscow are showing signs of feeling under pressure from rising discontent. The Kremlin recently granted Polish party chief Edward Giersek new credits reportedly worth almost \$1.5 billion. Poland's Communists have announced a major cut-back in planned investment expenditures, confessing this has been forced by the need to import large quantities of food. And in a major speech earlier this month, Giersek called on the Polish nation for patience and discipline, scolded his party's members for their passivity and bureaucratic attitudes, and warned of the impact of Western propaganda.

Giersek is troubled because a united front seems to be spontaneously arising in Poland, one seeking to create a legal and effective opposition to the ruling Communists. Coming together in this movement are workers, intellectuals and the Roman Catholic

Church, all united in resentment against political oppression and economic hardships. The roots of this movement go back to last June's successful working class revolt against Giersek's program of sharp price increases. The Polish regime has since been busily punishing many workers who publicly protested and helped compel Warsaw's retreat.

Now Poland's outstanding intellectuals have organized to help the workers who have been jailed or fired. The Catholic Church has also entered the campaign to raise funds for the persecuted workers and their families. Rank and file workers, too, are protesting against the regime's vengeance. As these tensions rise, it would not be surprising if the Kremlin begins to consider sacrificing Giersek—as Wladyslaw Gomulka was sacrificed in 1970—to calm Polish anger before it explodes.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Carter's Cabinet

The new Cabinet... of Jimmy Carter will disappoint those who expected from the President-elect of the United States a little more imagination or a little more brightness in his choice of men called to second him. The new team doesn't shine. Has Mr. Carter, a new arrival on the federal political scene, suddenly become afraid because of his own insufficiencies and, in order to make them pale by comparison,

specifically chosen technicians and courtiers without great prominence? Well, this solid and uninspired Cabinet will not produce any line of strength or projects capable of mobilizing the American nation. Has Mr. Carter, who has chosen his team with minute care and obvious intent to use the most competent, lost a little of the impetus since his victorious and frenzied primary battles last spring?

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 28, 1901

LONDON—The present generation is, perhaps, beginning to wonder what has become of the old-fashioned Christmas—the Christmas of the Christmas cards, with the Christmas bells ringing clearly across the snow, and the little windows of the church lit up at night under a snow-capped roof and frosty, twinkling stars overhead—the Christmas of Charles Dickens. Customs have changed, the climate has changed and people have changed. Charles Dickens died in 1870, it was a long time ago.

Fifty Years Ago

December 28, 1926

PARIS—Foreigners now make up nearly 10 per cent of the population of Paris and the Paris region. It was revealed by the census figures for 1926, published by the French Ministry of the Interior yesterday. In Paris and the suburbs the population at the time of the census last winter stood at 4,204,853 and of this number 423,784 were foreigners. The total population of France is 40,743,784, which includes 2,489,236 foreigners. The population figures have been stationary since the war.



0976 HERBLOCK.

'Who Prices This Stuff—OPEC?'

And There Was Darkness

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON.—It is a season to think not only of the troubles in our midst but of the earth's afflicted peoples. Of all those whose unhappiness cries out to the conscience of mankind, the most desolate may be the people of Cambodia.

We have no current information on Cambodia from first-hand observation by Western diplomats or journalists; they have been excluded since the Khmer Rouge took control of the country in April, 1975. But refugees, questioned by experienced correspondents, repeatedly and convincingly paint the same picture: of a crushed society living under conditions of terrifying brutality.

The reports tell of whole populations marched great distances, forced to work endless hours in the field, cruelly punished, some clubbed to death. And all of this happens at the orders of an unseen, unknown, Kafkaesque leadership.

Americans have particular reason to look on Cambodia with despair. For American policy and American bombs played a large part in bringing Cambodia to its present pathetic state. To say that is not to excuse the cruelties of the Khmer Rouge; nothing can do that. It is only to recognize the heavy U.S. responsibility in the events that led to control of Cambodia by the faceless men of terror.

Mostly Faded

The American role in Cambodia has mostly faded from our memory. It indeed it was ever understood. But it has just been re-investigated and described in a way that compels understanding. Two weeks ago the Sunday Times of London published a detailed account of U.S. policy in Cambodia, 1963-75, by William Shawcross. It is a remarkable piece of contemporary history—and painful reading for Americans who believe in their country's ideals.

Cambodia lived in a state of inglorious but relatively peaceful political compromise under Sihanouk until 1969. Then a thousand Communist insurgents fought, ineffectually, against the government. Then Richard Nixon began secretly bombing the eastern border areas used by the North Vietnamese as staging areas. The Vietnamese forces responded by moving deeper into Cambodia. The country's delicate internal political balance was upset.

In March, 1970, Sihanouk left for Moscow and Peking to see if they would hold the Vietnamese back. While away, he was overthrown by Lon Nol, (Shawcross does not suggest any U.S. part in the coup.) Opposition to the Lon Nol regime moved the country quickly toward full-scale civil war.

Crucial Question

The crucial question was whether the polarization could be stopped then—and Cambodia saved from the suffering of Vietnam and Laos. The Chinese premier, Chou En-lai, believed a settlement was possible, bringing Sihanouk back. According to Shawcross, Chou warned that the longer a civil war went on, the harsher would be the policy of the Khmer Rouge. Chou even delayed breaking relations with Phnom Penh after the Lon Nol coup—until May 6, a week after the United States had effectively ended the chance of political settlement then by invading Cambodia.

The U.S. invasion was planned by Nixon and his assistant for

national security, Henry Kissinger, against the overwhelming judgment of their own experts. Kissinger told one member of his staff who objected, William Waits: "Your views represent the cowardice of the Eastern establishment."

At that stage there was still a question whether the United States would become involved in the Cambodian civil war. Nixon and his aides promised that it would not—that the U.S. role would end after the North Vietnamese "sanctuaries" were cleaned out. The promises were immediately broken. Within a week Kissinger's deputy, Alexander Haig, was in Phnom Penh to plan military liaison.

Over the next three years the United States virtually took over the war against the Khmer Rouge. A U.S. diplomat in Phnom Penh, Thomas Enders, in knowing violation of law, secretly targeted U.S. bombers. The heaviest bombing came in 1973, after the truce in Vietnam had ended any legal authority for it. A State Department official, William Sullivan, testified that "the justification is the re-election of the President."

Altogether, in the Nixon-Kissinger years, American planes dropped 500,000 tons of bombs on a peasant country without a single anti-aircraft weapon. The country was decimated. A Senate committee estimated that 500,000 Cambodians died in the war—the equivalent, in proportion to population, of 15 million American deaths.

Through those years Kissinger rejected one proposal after another for negotiation. The Khmer Rouge grew in numbers and ferocity. But then U.S. policy was essentially uninterested in the fate of the Cambodians. Its purpose was to preserve American "credibility" by not being seen to "lose."

U.S. culture, unlike some others, believes in individual moral responsibility. And so one wonders what has happened to Americans responsible for the devastation of Cambodia. Is it indifference to Cambodian suffering?

Thomas Enders, who guided the bombers in, is now the U.S. ambassador to Canada. William Sullivan, who cited politics as legal authority for the bombing, is ambassador to the Philippines.

—Letters—

Listen Here

Re Wayne King's article on Carter's second (LIT, Dec. 20), the "honey chilleum" of the Eastern Establishment press have implied on more than one occasion that, given Mr. Carter's accent, he is therefore guilty of faulty grammar and lax speech patterns they attribute to the South. As the (presidential campaign) debates prove, they would do well to listen more and write less.

CURTIS THOMPSON STOTTLAR, Paris.

A Rose, etc...

I wish to point out an inaccuracy published in the LIT of Dec. 23. On Page 1, column 1 it says "Egypt still formally calls itself the United Arab Republic." This has not been true for some years, the official name for Egypt being "Arab Republic of Egypt" (A.R.E. and not U.A.R.).

PARIS. Th. ELAT.

Gen. Alexander Haig is NATO commander. And Henry Kissinger is about to retire as a celebrated secretary of state.

Asked recently about his role in the Cambodian tragedy, he said: "I may have a lack of imagination, but I fail to see the moral issue involved."

This year was the 50th anniversary of Britain's general strike. The 40th anniversary of the Spanish Civil War and of the abdication of Edward VIII, and the 20th anniversary of the Suez war, and the Hungarian uprising. But more notable, this year was the 50th anniversary of 1918, the last year of old Europe.

PARIS.—At a time when the Iraqi government has recently sponsored (LIT, Nov. 16) an international symposium on "Racism and Zionism," it is particularly instructive to examine how the Baghdad regime treats minorities in that country.

The International League Against Racism and Anti-Semitism and Amnesty International, examining the Iraqi record at a major Paris meeting recently, gave evidence of a whole series of grave violations of minority rights and of systematic persecution in Iraq.

Amnesty International representatives stressed the fact that the Iraqi government is one of the most intolerant in the Middle East, oppressing its Kurds, Jews and other minorities and religious groups. To cite but a few examples:

• A number of members of the Bahai sect—founded in Persia about a century ago—were arrested in 1974, and given prison sentences ranging from 10-20 years.

• The religious heads of the Shiite community in Iraq were arrested in 1974, and five of them subsequently executed. New arrests took place in February of this year. Shiites actually are a majority in Iraq; but Iraq's rulers belong to the smaller Sunni sect.

• More than 200 Free Masons were imprisoned in 1974. Free Masons are harassed because the movement is considered of Christian-Jewish origin, and hence an enemy to Muslims. Virtually all those jailed were quite old, and most since have died in prison. About two score, it is believed, are still in jail.

• When the present Ba'ath party regime took power after the coup d'etat in 1968, an estimated 3,000 Communists were put to death. Persecution of Kurds and Jews in Iraq was graphically portrayed at the Paris meeting by Marie-Josée Protas, vice-president of Amnesty International's French Section, and by Jean-Pierre Bloch, president of the International League Against Racism and Anti-Semitism (ILICRA).

When the fighting between the Kurds and the central government ceased in 1974, those Kurds who had found refuge in Iraq officially were invited to return to their home villages by the Iraqi authorities. They were promised there would be no reprisals. All who returned, however, had to fill out a 72-point questionnaire concerning their role in the Kurdish revolt. And despite the amnesty decree and the promises of no reprisals, at least 200 Kurds were executed in the Mosul and Kirkuk prisons.

Now were the Kurds—who number well over two million, some 30 per cent of the Iraqi population—allowed to return to their homes. The Baghdad regime is in the process of "Arabizing" the

'Sick of Seventy-S

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON.—This year, America's finest music hall and purveyor of prime rib, the Crystal Palace in Aspen, Colo., the performers, who also are the waiters, have entertained throngs with a revue that includes a song called "I'm Sick of Seventy-Six."

The performers are deeply patriotic citizens who, week after week, sing to certain death against enemy action. But I know just how they feel. After this year, I hope it will be 1980 before I see another red, white and blue anything.

Like table place mats, breakfast is a tedious experience under the best of circumstances. Breakfast in the average hotel is meant to add to the day. And in 1976, it seemed that every hotel served breakfast on place mats that were rampant with patriotic motifs. Just to the right of your steak Danish, and just to the left of your underdone bacon and overdone eggs, you were confronted by a stirring tableau of, say, Nathan Hale being hanged. What a way to start a day. I'm minded that this is a world in which patriots are hanged and hotel cooks are not.

ANNIVERSARIES
A.J.P. Taylor, a curmudgeon and historian, sometimes in that order, has noted that 1976 featured an unusual number of anniversaries. Aside from the 200th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, and of the publication of Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," this was the 100th anniversary of what the comparatively sensitive people of 1976 called the Bulgarian Horrors.

The Turks and their associates killed perhaps 20,000 Bulgarians, which is, as Taylor says, small beer by 20th-century standards. But the 18th century was uplaid. Of course, the episode has been forgotten: Taylor reports that in a recent lecture he mentioned the Bulgarian Horrors and his audience thought he meant the current Bulgarian Politburo.

This year was the 50th anniversary of Britain's general strike. The 40th anniversary of the Spanish Civil War and of the abdication of Edward VIII, and the 20th anniversary of the Suez war, and the Hungarian uprising. But more notable, this year was the 50th anniversary of 1918, the last year of old Europe.

Also, 1918 was another of those years when the world was a different place. The war of 1918 was another of those years when the world was a different place. The war of 1918 was another of those years when the world was a different place.

My parents were told parents: "Eat your think of the starvin' nians." And such is of habit that my per what? Just think of the starvin' nians!"

This struck my five year-old mind as a good thing to say. But, then, that argument 1918 is as strange as a ment for eating time.

In 1918, the centennial of the Russian Revolution, the world was a different place. The war of 1918 was another of those years when the world was a different place. The war of 1918 was another of those years when the world was a different place.

Remember the 50th anniversary of the Turkish Revolution? That many at U on July 1, 1918. In looking toward society war industry. No was has been what we was price in 1918. A war alar enthusiasm.

The war of 1918 was another of those years when the world was a different place. The war of 1918 was another of those years when the world was a different place. The war of 1918 was another of those years when the world was a different place.

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Iraq on Racism and Zionism

By Henri Hajdenberg

rich petroleum-bearing region of Kurdistan. Approximately a million Kurds presently are being displaced, moved to southern Iraq and scattered in Arab-majority territory.

Egyptian peasants are being "imported" to replace them in Kurdistan. The Kurdish tongue has been banished from the schools and no longer is recognized as the nation's second language.

As part of this policy of forced Arabization, too, any Arab who acquires a Kurdish wife is given a financial reward.

The recent history of Iraq's Jewish community also has been one of harassment, persecution and murder.

This was the mightiest Jewish community in the Middle East three decades ago, about 130,000 strong, its history going back to biblical times.

Today only 300 to 400 Jews remain in all. With the creation of Israel in 1948, all Jewish properties were sequestered, Jews ordered to leave Iraq, and emigration forbidden. When following such repression, the Iraqi government announced in 1950 it would permit emigration for one year, virtually all Jews fled the country, only about 6,000 staying. Others managed to make their way out in subsequent years so that when the present Iraqi regime came to power, in 1968, only about 2,500 remained.

The Six Day War between the Arab states and Israel already had led to a new persecution of the remnant Jewish community. There were scores of arrests; Jewish homes were placed under surveillance; Iraqi companies dismissed all Jews, and all Jewish assets were frozen.

With the present regime came murder. In January, 1969 there was another series of arrests. Fourteen persons, including nine Jews, were summarily tried by a military court in a simulacrum of justice and hanged in public squares in Baghdad and Basra.

Mr. Hajdenberg is a of the International L Against Racism and A. Mem.

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Poor Nations' Growth Stagnant Since '71

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (UPI)—Economic growth in the poorest countries has been stagnant since 1971, according to World Bank data released by the bank.

World Bank's Loan Policy Questioned

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (UPI)—In an event virtually unprecedented in the 30-year history of the World Bank, its top executive for Africa and Latin America, Robert Cooper, has been asked to resign by the board of directors.

Reports Continued

Cooper continued in an interview with the press that he was not resigning. He said he had no intention of resigning. He said he had no intention of resigning. He said he had no intention of resigning.

Cooper also said that he was not resigning. He said he had no intention of resigning. He said he had no intention of resigning. He said he had no intention of resigning.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Accountants Qualify AMC Report

Auditors for American Motors Corp., noting the firm's recent heavy losses, have warned that AMC's financial problems threaten the continuity of the business. However, an AMC spokesman said the company's financial performance in 1977, the small-car specialists, caught in a severe sales slump, has lost \$74 million in the last two fiscal years. The accounting firm, Touche Ross & Co., drew attention to the financial problems in a certificate attached to AMC's annual report for fiscal 1976, ended Sept. 30. The company has outstanding short-term notes... that are renegotiated and renewed each December. Touche Ross said in a rare qualifying statement accompanying the standard two paragraphs certifying its audit.

The continuity of the business of the company depends upon the availability of adequate financing as well as an improvement in operating results. AMC says its working capital at the end of fiscal 1976 was \$59.5 million, down from \$129 million the year before, while short-term borrowing and long-term debt due in fiscal 1977 rose to \$94.5 million from \$65.2 million the year before. Some \$65 million in short-term bank loans expire this month. An AMC spokesman says formal extension of the loans is imminent and a long-range financing plan is expected to be completed by January.

Nomura Unit Seeks Share in U.S. Co.

Nomura Securities International, the New York-based subsidiary of Japan's largest brokerage firm, is negotiating a 25-per-cent equity share in H. C. Wainwright & Co. It would be the first time a Japanese securities house acquired a substantial portion of a highly regarded U.S. securities firm. Nomura International will invest about \$1 million in the institutional investor division. Wainwright, which does about

90 per cent of its business with institutions, is keeping its individual investor division in Boston, while the main operation will be based in New York. Wainwright is estimated to rank about 80th in terms of size among U.S. brokerage houses, and is highly regarded in the investment community. Nomura hopes to gain expertise in marketing Japanese securities to institutions and to improve its ability to prepare information about Japanese companies for large investors, officials say.

PUK Sees Balanced Results for 1976

The non-ferrous metals concern Pechiney-Ugine-Kuhlmann (PUK) expects to report balanced consolidated results this year and may even record a "slight profit," says president Philippe Thomas. Last year, the PUK group reported a consolidated loss of 195 million French francs (about \$39 million). Group turnover in 1976 is expected to have increased about 20 per cent over the 13.6 billion francs recorded in 1975. He says that because the price of PUK stock on the Paris Bourse has declined out of proportion to its real value, the company has decided to correct the anomaly by buying its own shares. No figures were given, however. The current price is 75.45 francs, down from the year's high of 118 francs.

Opel Reports Record Output

Motor vehicle production of Adam Opel, the West German unit of General Motors Corp., set a new high of 919,838 units this year, up 39.9 per cent from 1975 and 4.8 per cent above the previous record, set in 1972. James Waters Jr., management board chairman, says that 47.4 per cent of this production, or 435,725 units, was exported, raising the firm's export quota from 43.1 per cent in 1975. Opel's share of the European market rose to 8.5 per cent from 8.1 per cent in 1975.

GAO Draft Report Calls Them Lax

3 U.S. Bank-Regulating Agencies Criticized

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (UPI)—

A study by the General Accounting Office shows that while federal bank examiners have been diligent in their work, they have been lax in monitoring the banks' financial activities and have not acted vigorously enough to prevent violations of federal and state laws.

According to a confidential, 250-page draft of a report that the GAO is to present next spring to Congress, its parent body, the regulatory agencies' examiners have commonly found that banks have made illegal loans to their own directors, officers or affiliates, have made loans that violate lending limits and interest-rate ceilings and have violated "truth-in-lending" laws.

Each of the three regulatory agencies—the Federal Reserve Board, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.—has failed to deal strictly with such banks to curb law violations and other unsound practices, according to the GAO.

The congressional agency's report has been sent to each of the three agencies for comment and could be revised before it is formally published. None of the three agencies would comment to The Washington Post about the GAO draft report.

The GAO's unprecedented investigation of the regulatory agencies was begun early this year at the request of several congressional committees after The Post revealed that several large U.S. banks were on the "problem list" or had been found by examiners to have engaged in unsound banking practices.

The Congress is considering legislation to reorganize the regulatory agencies or authorize regular review of their operations by the GAO—measures which all three agencies oppose.

In its draft report, the GAO criticized most strongly the Federal Reserve Board for alleged failure to detect problems in bank holding companies before the problems worsened to the point where the banks owned by the holding companies.

Bank holding companies control two-thirds of the deposits and assets of the nation's 14,700 banks. Referring to 22 banks whose problems allegedly stemmed from their holding-company affiliation, the GAO said: "With 14 of these 22, the bank examination was the first indication of such problems, although the Federal Reserve Board had suspected seven of the controlling holding companies within the past two years. Had these inspections been adequate and had the other eight been inspected, the problems might have been resolved before they affected the banks."

The GAO also found that new bank-examination methods being tested by the Fed were not as good as those developed for the Comptroller of the Currency by the accounting firm of Haskins & Sells. In the event the controller's procedures survive final testing, the GAO said, both the Fed and the FDIC should adopt them.

The Controller of the Currency regulates the operations of nationally chartered banks, while the Federal Reserve Board supervises state-chartered banks that are members of the Fed. The FDIC, which insures deposits in nearly all the nation's banks, also supervises state-chartered banks that are not members of the Fed.

The GAO criticized the regulatory agencies for making "very limited use" of their formal enforcement authority, which includes the ability to obtain cease-and-desist orders.

Beyond these powers, the banking agencies must rely on effective communication with bank directors in order to insure compliance, the GAO said.

It said that especially in the case of reports prepared by the controller's office, major criticisms of bank practices or bank managements are confined to a "confidential" section that is not seen by bank representatives.

This year, the number of bank failures increased to 18 from 1975's total of 12. Last month, the number of banks considered by the FDIC to be problems because of their financial condition rose to a 35-year high of 379—compared with 339 banks last January, when The Post revealed that Citibank of New York and Chase Manhattan Bank, two of the three largest banks in the country, had been placed on the controller's "watch" list of banks requiring special supervisory attention.

In its draft report, the GAO said a bank was placed in the "watch" program when "any condition existed which could lead to the bank's insolvency" or when loans considered to be of questionable value reached a certain level.

Referring to the atmosphere that led to its investigation, the GAO said: "For the first time since the massive bank failures of the 1930s, there has been public concern over a possible recurrence."

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Will International Business Machines split its stock next month?

At least one Wall Street analyst who has been forecasting IBM closely for years thinks so. Such a move could spark renewed ardor for the stock.

IBM is the highest-priced listed common stock on the market. It closed today at \$277.75, up \$6.25. Harry Edelson of Drexel, Burnham Lambert believes IBM might split its stock 2-for-1 on Jan. 25. "I'm fully convinced that IBM will split its stock next month, and I don't see any logical reasons why it shouldn't, at this point," he asserts. Others, however, had expected a split early this year, but that did not happen.

Last Split in '73

The last time the giant manufacturer of data-processing systems equipment split its stock was on Jan. 23, 1973, at 3-for-4—the stock's ninth split.

Mr. Edelson says he has been in close touch with IBM executives, but would not comment on their reaction to a study he released last week forecasting the split. "Our estimate of the size of the split may be only an educated guess," he says. "As IBM might decide on a much bigger split, but our estimate of the date is probably accurate."

When asked to comment on the matter, Bertram Witham, IBM treasurer, said through a spokesman: "That's pure speculation on Mr. Edelson's part. He added that 'IBM makes it a practice not to comment on speculation about what its board may or may not do.'"

Mr. Edelson nevertheless says "statistical evidence" strongly indicates that IBM will split its stock. He recalls that IBM invariably announced a stock split on the last, or next-to-last Tuesday in January, concurrent with the monthly directors meeting.

Next year, the IBM board is scheduled to meet Jan. 25. The company reports splits in January, says Mr. Edelson, for approval by shareholders at the annual meeting.

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1.)

Net at Dai-Ichi Ahead 19.5% In Half Year

Toyo Kogyo in Black; Fuji Photo Shows Gain

TOKYO, Dec. 27 (AP)—Profits at Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank, Japan's largest commercial bank, rose 19.5 per cent to 12.52 billion yen (about \$42.6 million) in the fiscal first half ended Sept. 30 from 10.48 billion yen in the year-earlier period.

Deposits at the bank totaled 3.32 trillion yen as of Sept. 30, up from 2.79 trillion on March 31 and 2.19 trillion on Sept. 30, 1975.

Total assets came to 12.32 trillion yen, compared with 11.64 trillion yen on March 31. The board of directors has approved the appointment of Kuroki Inoue, the former chairman, as chairman of the senior executive committee.

Toyo Kogyo in the Black

TOKYO, Dec. 27 (Reuters)—Toyo Kogyo reported today a sharp improvement in its annual results—showing a profit of 1.05 billion yen, compared with a loss of 1.67 billion yen a year earlier.

Sales in the year ended Oct. 30 were up 18.5 per cent at 588.21 billion yen from 496.49 billion yen.

A company spokesman said production in the year ending next October is expected to total between 730,000 and 740,000 units, compared with an output of 722,000 cars and trucks in the year just ended.

Of the units produced last year, 447,000 were exported—compared with 640,000 units produced and 315,000 exported the previous year.

The spokesman said Western Europe was the best market for the firm's Mazda cars in the latest year, taking 33 per cent of the export total, followed by 27 per cent in the United States, which used to be the firm's largest export market.

Profits at Fuji Photo Film climbed 16.5 per cent in the year ended Oct. 31 to 10.1 billion yen. Sales were ahead 18 per cent at 235.71 billion yen.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (Reuters).

A strong post-Christmas rally carried prices on the New York Stock Exchange sharply higher today.

Some analysts said the final week of the year often brings in buying—last minute restructuring of portfolios by institutional investors and early new-year re-investment demand.

They said the market also appeared to be responding to indications there was a good pickup in the final phase of the holiday shopping season.

Other analysts said the market was influenced considerably by lower interest rates and a stream of recently encouraging economic statistics, including a rise in November machine-tool orders.

President-elect Jimmy Carter said today he is encouraged by such signs but prefers to wait until further indicators are in before determining the size of an economic package to stimulate economic growth.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 10.47 to 996.09. At 3 p.m. the Dow was ahead 7.72 points. Volume totaled 20.13 million shares, compared with about 24.6 million Thursday, prior to the Christmas holiday.

Xerox rose 2 3/8 to 57 3/4. Kodak gained 2 1/8 to 85 7/8. General Motors was up 1 1/8 to 16 1/8. Ford rose 1 1/4 to 61 3/8. Polaroid 1 1/4 to 39. Fairchild Camera 1 to 42. Corning Glass 1 5/8 to 71 3/4. Natoms 1 to 34 3/8 and Honeywell 1 3/4 to 48.

Exxon picked up 1 to 52 3/4, and Texas Instruments was up 2 1/4 to 99 3/8.

Universal Leaf, however, fell 1 to 29 1/2. It is seeking to block a proposed tender offer by Congoleum, whose stock rose 1 1/8 to 14 7/8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange pushed higher in moderately active trading. The index rose 1.31 to 107.21.

International Systems gained 4 to 19 3/8. It said a published report that it had projected a loss for the year ending June 30 is "erroneous, unauthorized and unrelated." It said it has issued no earnings forecasts.

Houston Oil rose 2 1/8 to 46, with Syntex up 1 to 22 1/8.

In Chicago, farm futures prices advanced strongly. Prices advanced partly on the basis of a firm close last Thursday and partly because of reports that the Soviet Union will be buying U.S. grain particularly early next year.

Tool Orders Up
In U.S. by 2.5%
In Latest Month

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (NYT)—November was a strong month for both the new and used machine-tool industries.

The National Machine Tool Builders' Association placed orders for new machine tools last month at \$245.35 million, a 2.5 per-cent increase from the October total and 14.04 per-cent higher than a year ago.

The association reported that sales of used machine tools were at their highest level for any November.

Shipments of new machine tools were valued by the association at \$123.85 million in November, a rise of 12.7 per-cent over the October level and 4.8 per-cent ahead of a year ago.

The industry backlog of new machine tool orders rose \$614 million during the month to reach \$143 billion as of Nov. 30.

Japan Limits Exports

TOKYO, Dec. 27 (UPI)—Six major Japanese steel makers have decided to extend for another year their voluntary restrictions on steel exports to the Common Market, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry reported today.

In its current money market report, Chase Manhattan Bank says there is a good possibility the federal funds rate will move below 4 1/2 per cent and that such a move would be likely to trigger a further decline in the entire spectrum of interest rates.

Efforts to achieve faster growth in M-1 will be complicated in January by seasonal factors which retard the growth of money supply, but the Fed will be under pressure to demonstrate that it is cooperating with fiscal stimulus undertaken by the new administration, Mr. Lerner estimates.

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Australian Dollar Reset

SYDNEY, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Reserve Bank adjusted the exchange rate of the Australian dollar upwards again Friday by 0.58 per cent against the U.S. dollar. The new rate is U.S. \$1.0859, buying \$1.0811 selling. This was the eighth upward adjustment in 17 days following the 17.5-per-cent devaluation of Nov. 26 for a net decline of 12.12 per cent.

Convening of Meeting

Shareholders are invited to attend an extraordinary shareholders meeting to be held at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, January 18, 1977 at the Centro Storico Fiat, Via Chiabrera 20, Turin (or on second summons on January 25, 1977 at the same time and place) to consider the following:

Agenda

- 1) Increase in capital from 150 billion lire to 165 billion lire by means of the issue of 20 million ordinary shares and 10 million preference shares with a par value of 500 lire each, to be assigned fully to outside parties, according to Art. 2441, par. 5 of the Italian Civil Code;
- 2) Issue of 90 million convertible bonds with a par value of 1,000 lire each, to be wholly assigned to subscribers to the increase in capital as per the previous point; and resulting further increase in capital;
- 3) Modification of Art. 5 of the Statute and resulting provisions.

The right to take part in the discussion and vote is reserved to the holders of ordinary and/or preference shares who have deposited their share certificates at least five days in advance of the meeting with duly authorized Italian banks or with one of the following banks:

Banco di Roma (Belgium) S.A.
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banca del Gottardo
Banca di Roma per la Svizzera S.A.
Bank Leu A.G.
Crédit Suisse
Hendelbank N. W.
Société de Banque Suisse
Union de Banques Suisses

Commerzbank A.G.
Deutsche Bank A.G.
Dresdner Bank A.G.
Banque Paribas S.A.
Banque Rothschild S.A.
Crédit Lyonnais
Lazard Frères & Cie.
Slavenburg's Bank N. V.

Banco di Roma, London
Barclays Bank Int. Ltd.
Credito Italiano, London
Hambros Bank Ltd.
Lazard Brothers & Co., Ltd.
Lloyds Bank Ltd.
Midland Bank Ltd.
Nat. Westminster Bank Ltd.
The Standard Bank Ltd.

or any other bank acting on behalf of Italian correspondents, for all legal purposes.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ABN
Algemene Bank Nederland n.v.
AMSTERDAM
Dfls. 75,000,000.—
7 1/4% Bearer Notes 1973 due 1977/1980

As provided in the Terms and Conditions Redemption Group No. 4, amounting to Dfls. 18,750,000.—, has been drawn for redemption on February 1, 1977 and consequently the Note which bears number 4 and all Notes bearing a number which is 4 or a multiple of 4, are payable as from:

February 1, 1977
at
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
in Amsterdam.
Algemene Bank Nederland (Genève) S.A.
in Genève.
Algemene Bank Nederland in der Schweiz AG
in Zürich.
Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg
in Luxembourg.

December 22, 1976.

We make markets in the securities of the

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

(World Bank)

Salomon Brothers

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EDAG
Società per Azioni - Turin, Corso Marconi, 10
Capital Stock 150,000,000 lire

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Bank Leu A.G.
Crédit Suisse
Hendelbank N. W.
Société de Banque Suisse
Union de Banques Suisses

Commerzbank A.G.
Deutsche Bank A.G.
Dresdner Bank A.G.
Banque Paribas S.A.
Banque Rothschild S.A.
Crédit Lyonnais
Lazard Frères & Cie.
Slavenburg's Bank N. V.

Banco di Roma, London
Barclays Bank Int. Ltd.
Credito Italiano, London
Hambros Bank Ltd.
Lazard Brothers & Co., Ltd.
Lloyds Bank Ltd.
Midland Bank Ltd.
Nat. Westminster Bank Ltd.
The Standard Bank Ltd.

or any other bank acting on behalf of Italian correspondents, for all legal purposes.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

[illegible][illegible]

Herald Tribune Classified Advertising Gets Results

[illegible][illegible]

December 27, 1970

By trading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies at each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	£	DM	FF	Y	Gld	Sw	Scand	Den
Amsterdam	2.3738	4.14	125.87	40.20	1.3550	—	5.1000	12.3600
Brussels	2.3738	4.14	125.87	40.20	1.3550	—	5.1000	12.3600
Frankfurt	1.3320	1.4800	—	47.62	2.0400	30.70	1.5400	56.20
London (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milan	473.25	4.14	125.87	177.70	1.3550	334.70	12.3600	12.3600
Paris	4.14	125.87	125.87	—	1.3550	77.70	12.3600	12.3600
Stockholm	2.4222	1.1250	182.57	63.00	0.2700	10.00	0.70	—

(a) Commercial trade, 90 days of 100 (a) Units of 1,000 (a) Units of 10,000

not amounts needed to buy 100 pounds.

[illegible][illegible]

Closing Prices Dec. 23, 1976				High Low Last Chg			
		High	Low	Last	Chg		
45 Granduc	122	122	122	122	0	152 St. Brides	75 7/8 77 1/8 77 1/8
700 Gl Onusds	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4	0	559 Stenc A	24 24 24 24
1050 Gl Paper	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	0	550 Stenc A	23 23 23 23
300 Gl Life	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	0	551 Stenc A	23 23 23 23
770 Greyhdn	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4	0	552 Stenc A	23 23 23 23
600 H Group A	340	340	340	340	0	553 Stenc A	23 23 23 23
2000 Hayes D	54	54	54	54	0	554 Stenc A	23 23 23 23
650 H Bay Co	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0	555 Stenc A	23 23 23 23
300 IAC	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0	556 Stenc A	23 23 23 23
300 Indg	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0	557 Stenc A	23 23 23 23
500 Int-Quity	285	285	285	285	0	558 Stenc A	23 23 23 23
800 Int Mogul	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	559 Stenc A	23 23 23 23
1675 Int Pipe	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	560 Stenc A	23 23 23 23
2525 Kaiser Re	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	0	561 Stenc A	23 23 23 23
300 K RPT	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	562 Stenc A	23 23 23 23
1610 Greer & A	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	0	563 Stenc A	23 23 23 23
500 Kotliar A	490	490	490	490	0	564 Stenc A	23 23 23 23
20 Lab Min	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	0	565 Stenc A	23 23 23 23
100 Lacker	130	130	130	130	0	566 Stenc A	23 23 23 23
400 LL Lac	130	130	130	130	0	567 Stenc A	23 23 23 23
1975 LDB Co	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	568 Stenc A	23 23 23 23
1000 Lend	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	569 Stenc A	23 23 23 23
1837 Air Int	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	0	570 Stenc A	23 23 23 23

Mutations in Canadian funds.		Mutations in cents unless marked %.			
		High	Low	Last	Chge
111	111 Home	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
112	112 Bldg. Mgmt.	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	0
101	101 Bank Rptd. & S.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	0
122	122 Bldg. Mgmt. & S.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	0
122	122 Bldg. Mgmt. & S.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	0
111	111 Can. Bldg.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	0
120	120 Imasco	22 1/2	23 1/2	28 1/2	5
106	106 Molson A	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	0
100	100 Price Co.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
170	170 Royal Bank	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0
Total sales 126,770 shares					

SEKISUI PREFAB HOMES LTD

TOKYO, Dec. 27 (Reuters). — The Finance Ministry has dropped for the time being the idea of allowing Japanese commercial banks to issue bonds overseas, ministry officials said.

Italian Wholesale Prices

ROME, Dec. 27 (AP-DPA). — Italy's wholesale price index stood at 239 in November 1976 equals 100, up 2.2 per cent from October, the government statistics bureau reported.

sun Prefab Homes, Ltd. announced that shareholders who will be registered in the books of the company at 2:00 p.m., January 31, 1977, are entitled to receive one free bonus share for each five shares held.

Consequently the undersigned has designated div. cp. No. 26 of the CDSE for this purpose.

The original shares will be traded ex bonus as from January 27, 1977.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, December 20, 1976.

Interest Rates			Italian Wholesale Prices		In Japan the original shares	
	German	Swiss	ROME, Dec. 27 (AP)—		will be traded ex bonus as from	
Dollar	Mark	Franc	Italy's wholesale price index stood		January 27, 1977.	
3 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	at 259 in November 1976 equals			
4 1/2%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	100, up 2.2 per cent from October,			
5 1/2%	6 1/2%	6 1/2%	the government statistics bureau			
6 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	reported.			

